The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

All of the Outrageous Tammany Measures Passed.

Three of the Bills Signed by the Governor.

MR. WINANS PROVES OBEDIENT

The Tweed Programme Carried Out to the Letter.

The Bills Rushed Through Without Debate or Amendment.

What the New-York City Charter is Now.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

The Tammany programme was carried out to the letter this morning, and all the Ring measures, including the two per cent. Tax Levy, the amended charter, the Election law, and the repeal of the Bentzey, were rushed through both Houses, and are now in the hands of the Governor. There was some delay in opening the ball, owing to the absence of two or three Democratic Assemblymen who had not been "seen" by Tweed's opening card and could afford to pay $100,000 to a Republican to help him through with his job; he had no business to overlook the equally needy members of his own party. The Assembly convened at 9½ o'clock, and it was nearly 12 before all the dissatisfied shaky had been brought squarely enough so as to be induced to come into the fold. The arrival of the last vote was heralded by Tom FIELDS who said to Harry Warne who sat in the rear, "Now is your time, they're all here." Mr. WARNE immediately arose and called from the Chair his resignation of last evening to obtain the rules of the House so as to allow a motion to put the Ring bills through out of their regular order. Mr. ELWOOD, Mr. Goodrich and others, protested against such a course and warned the leaders of the consequences of such a revolutionary course, but it was of no avail; the resolutions were adopted and all the standing rules suspended, the rights of the minority were disregarded and annulled. Then every thing having been concluded, the remainder of the programme was carried out without difficulty. Fields immediately moved that the bills above mentioned now have their third reading "without delay, debate or amendment," and on this motion he called the previous question. This was seconded to cut off all debate, even to the five minute speeches which members are allowed to make on a request to be excused from voting. FERRAN's motion was carried by a party vote. Mr. ANDREWS then said: "I believe I have one right left. I demand that the bill (the Tax Levy being the first in order) be read through." The Clerk commenced reading the bill, and after completing the first section ALVORD withdrew his demand for the reading, saying that Mr. FERRAN had promised him that the bill should be printed in full, as amended, and furnished to members to-morrow morning. All further reading was then dispensed with and the bill was passed by a great party vote all the Democrats, with WILSON, voting "aye." Then other bills were then taken up and either amended and passed in the same way just by the same party—the previous question being moved by FERRAN in each case and all debate cut off. Members were allowed to make

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Albany is to have a new evening Democratic paper, to be called the *Evening Call*.

A paragraph in a Wisconsin paper speaks of a man named B. SINGLE, who is employed at Rib Mills.

An English officer who has just returned to Ottawa from an exploring tour in the North-west, reports that the Saskatchewan Valley is the garden of America.

A blind man who lives in Cambridge, Mass., always takes a lighted lantern out with him when he goes into the street at night. People who can see thus are kept from rumshing into him.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Judge Lucius BULLOCH for his alleged violation of the Enforcement act; and further once this case as the Savannah *Republican* says, all similar cases will end in Georgia.

Tippoo Saib, the huge elephant belonging to VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s menagerie, is said to have died at Connersville, Ind., of heart disease, on the 7th inst. He weighed 12,000 pounds, and was worth $1 50 per pound, "on the hoof."

The Faculty of Trinity College are preparing a new edition of their general catalogue, and appeal to the Alumni and their friends to furnish information as to Christian names conferred by other colleges, deaths, offices held by graduates, &c.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON says that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, which means, we presume, that his friends think that defeat as a candidate for Governor would not help him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Ex-Senator ALEX. G. CATTELL, of New-Jersey, has been compelled by the state of his health to decline an invitation to a dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Philadelphia, who were particularly pleased by his advocacy of the adoption of League Island as the station for the Government iron-clads.

With its usual remarkable facility for giving the most surprising information respecting the North, the New-Orleans *Times* asserts that in every northern city there are corner-stones laid at immense expense in the way of processions, &c., and no monuments; while magnificent architectural piles in the way of asylums, with poverty-stricken exchequers, are in many localities the rule instead of the exception.

A Maine school-girl of seventeen has eloped with her teacher, a married man of forty-five, who leaves a wife and four children, and is described as tall, raw-boned, lank and uncouth in all his movements, with a face not at all prepossessing, and a manner anything but fascinating. His son was an assistant teacher in the same school. The girl is said to be beautiful and accomplished, and to have sustained a good name up to the time of the elopement.

Some scandal having been created in California political circles by charges that some members of the Republican State Central Committee had corruptly used their power, the Committee appointed a subcommittee of investigation, and their report shows that the charges were entirely baseless, and that no improper use of influence has been had. The San Francisco *Alta* says that the names appended to the report are ample guarantees of its reliability and conclusive character in the matter.

Mr. LEWIS SWIFT, of Marathon, Cortland County, writes to the Syracuse *Journal* that he discovered on the evening of the 18th inst. a telescopic comet in the constellated Perseus, nearly in the same field with Alpha, the brightest star in the constellation. He says that its position at 9 hours 10 minutes, local time, was about right ascension 3 hours 10 minutes, declination north 40 degrees 35 minutes; that it has a tail 10 minutes in length, and that it is moving at the rate of about 25 minutes per day toward Capella.

Four Harvard graduates of the last century are still living. They are: SAMUEL THATCHER, of the Class of 1790, now ninety-seven years of age; HORACE BINNEY, Class of 1797, ninety-one years old; WILLIAM HALL, aged ninety years, and SAMUEL DUNN PARKMAN, aged eighty-nine, both of the Class of 1798. Three of the four are ex-members of Congress. Of the Classes of 1809 and 1805, there are now no living representatives; of the Class of 1803, there is only the venerable WILLIAM MINOT, and of 1802, Hon. JAMES SAVAGE.

A writer in the Rochester *Express* records a remarkable mirage on Sunday afternoon last. He says that to one standing at Mount Hope there appeared lifted in the entire north sky the blue waters of Lake Ontario, while reflected from them could be seen the mountains, hills, valleys, bays and rivers, or the Canada shore inland for miles. The coast could be plainly seen over a stretch of fifty miles, and so clearly at one time that the forests could readily be distinguished. Those present who were familiar with the Canada shore could readily distinguish Rice Lake, Belvidere, and other prominent points in Canada. The lake looked as though it had by a great tidal wave rolled upon Rochester, and covered one-half of the city, as no building could be seen north of Main-street, or any land between the city and the lake.

Massachusetts papers say that ABNER H. WESTRELL, formerly Principal of the high school in Marlboro, and for two years a practising lawyer in that town, driven to insanity by slanderous stories respecting himself, made an attempt a week ago to commit suicide. He first emptied the six barrels of a revolver into his breast; then deliberately reloaded and fired another shot just under the ribs on the left side. Finding all these ineffectual, he next fired into his right ear, then behind the ear, and lastly just over the ear. At this point he became insensible, and fell to the ground, where he was almost immediately found by his family. All the ten bullets are now in his body. Three of them are supposed to be imbedded in the brain, while the other seven are somewhere in the vicinity of his heart, and at last accounts he was still alive.

The New-Orleans *Republican* makes some statements concerning the debt of Louisiana. It says that in 1865 it was about $16,000,000, and that the Republican State administration has increased this amount, by indorsing the bonds of great railroad enterprises, to the extent of $9,000,000 or $10,000,000. It says the Republicans are willing to admit so much, and are prepared to defend it. It continues: "They are further willing to admit that the State Government has cost much money to start it and keep it in working order, but they affirm that these expenditures were rendered necessary by the disturbed condition of society and by the opposition which was made to the laws. It was foreseen and foretold to the people four years ago, that if they did not submit to the plan of reconstruction as good citizens they would be forced to do so at their own expense. They chose disorder, and they have simply saddled themselves with the cost of their evil doings as all evil doers do."

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The annual report of the Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey has just been published by the President, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, of this City, and gives the details of the late lease to that Company of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad of Pennsylvania, and its branches, thus making a direct communication under one management from New-York to Wyoming Valley and the coal fields. The contract is perpetual, and gives the road the command of a steady supply of coal from the Lehigh and Easkwanna regions. During the year 1870, Mr. JOHNSTON reports 2,345,045 miles were run by trains, and the ferry-boats made 36,326 trips; the number of passengers carried was 3,291,034, an increase of 264,170 over 1869; the tons of coal carried were 2,052,184, an increase of 408,132, making a total since 1866, of 7,196,907 tons. The total receipts for 1870 were $4,368,814 15, against $4,281 73 in 1869; the expenses were $2,913,216 64, a decrease of $129,346 73, and leaving a net balance of $1,382,597 43, of which $1,300,000 was paid out in dividends. The increase in the coal traffic was due to the strike last year in the Schuylkill region, and it is believed that upon the settlement of the present strike the business will again be largely increased. The Company has decided to relay the track with steel rails, and to prevent such delays as occurred last year by the breakage to the bridge across Newark Bay, will at once build a new road from Elizabeth to Newark, thus giving them two independent avenues of communication with New-York. The bonded debt of the Company is $6,221,000. Of the passengers carried last year 1,304,345 were between Newark and New-York, and 708,582 between New-York and Elizabeth; 134,521 were for the whole length of the road to and from Easton. The cost of the entire road, double tracked, with coal-wharves, machine-shops and other appendages, stands at $60,000,125 60, and of the equipment at $4,000,000. The average receipts per mile were $1,301, against $1 81 in 1869, and the gross expenses $1 01, against $1 19 the previous year.

RING RULE IN NEW-YORK.

Programme of the Repeaters—Mayor Hall's "Piece-Mole" System and Its Effects—The Counting-Out Fraud Made Easy.

The extent to which fraudulent voting is carried on in this City is understood only by the few who make a study of politics. However, it has now passed into a political axiom that those who control the inspectors at any election can ignore the wishes of the people and manipulate the result as may best suit their purposes. The system has not sprung at once into its present dominant position, but has been the fruit of time and experience. Of course there has always been, at least since the days of FERNANDO WOOD, more or less fraudulent voting; but the system first appeared as an important element when JOHN T. HOFFMAN was elected Mayor over MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Since that time, year by year, frauds upon the ballot-box have steadily increased, until they have been reduced to such a point under the guidance and direction of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY & Co., that the system may now be reckoned among the exact sciences.

For this the City is indebted; in a great measure, to A. OAKEY HALL, the present Mayor. During the period that he occupied the position of District-Attorney, he put into general operation the plan of "suspended sentences" and "pigeon-holed indictments," which placed the most daring criminals at the mercy of himself and his political associates, and obliged them to co-operate in carrying out their schemes.

The actual fraudulent voting is done by the "dangerous classes," including the thieves, burglars and criminals of every grade. This course is adopted for three reasons: First, because the evidence of these men, if they should "peach," would be worthless in any legal proceedings; second, because, being completely in the power of the District-Attorney, they are obliged to "obey orders;" and third, because, having no character to lose, they will hesitate at nothing that may be required to insure success. They are divided into regular gangs, and have a recognized leader, generally an attaché of some prominent local politician, and almost invariably the holder of a sinecure berth in one of the City Departments. From this man they take their orders, and through him they secure that political influence which enables them to defy the administration of justice. Previous to the election each district is allotted to each gang of repeaters, and they are supplied with a list of names, written upon pieces of paper bearing a most suspicious resemblance to the slips furnished to the Courts by the County Clerk for impaneling juries. The leaders then give individual instruction as follows: "We are now going to register in the First District, and Your name is John Smith, 16 John Brown, No. 4 Centre-street, you Tom, are Edward Jones, No. 44 Centre-street, and so on until each is provided. The gangs then march up to the place of registry, preceded by their leaders, unmolested by the Police, who know better than to get themselves into the favor with their superiors by interfering with these gangs, as was done at one Election District, how names and residences are distributed, and they march to another, and go through the same performance, a careful record being kept by the chiefs of the name and residence under which each repeater is entered. Before election day these names are made out from this record, and are reissued to the different gangs, who proceed from place to poll and vote upon them with impunity. In election districts where the Inspectors are favorable, they go out early in the morning and forestall respectable citizens by voting on their names. In this way, a number of "prominent citizens," residing on Murray Hill, were deprived of the right of suffrage, at the last election. Shortly before the closing of the polls on election day it is common for one of the clerks or inspectors to make out a list of the names of those who have not voted and hand it to one of the leaders of a gang, who will then bring up his men and see that the "Ring" does not suffer. Oftentimes, however, this ceremony is dispensed with as a useless form, and the "regular ticket" for each man quietly deposited in the box, while the accommodating clerks make the necessary entries in the poll-books. The main part of the fraudulent voting is done in the Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first and other similar Wards. Here the residents are comparatively not unknown closely packed together, and constantly shifting, and here the scheme is carried out in such a way as to render detection almost impossible.

The men who have charge of the system are shrewd, smart, and experienced, and hesitate at nothing to accomplish their purposes. The officers of the law are so far pledged to the Ring that any accidental one of the repeaters should be arrested, a friendly Police Justice or Alderman instantly appears and discharges him on bail, which, whether it be "straw" or bona fide, is promptly furnished. The lengths that a "Ring" dares to go in shielding its tools was strikingly illustrated some time since in the neighboring city of Brooklyn, where it secured the unconditional release of the dozen or more persons who had been tried and convicted of frauds upon the ballot-box, and whose sentences had been affirmed upon appeal. In New-York, it is unnecessary to say that these men would never have been brought to trial.

When the polls are closed and the canvassing of the vote is commenced, a new field for fraud is developed. Such men as the Ring favors are "counted in," while the odd versaries are systematically "counted out." If the operations of the canvassers are watched, they eject the suspicious parties from the room, and then count as they please. If John Smith received one hundred votes, while John Brown received two hundred, the figures are reversed, and the returns from doubtful districts kept open until they have furnished the majorities, which the returns from the other districts may prove to be required to elect "the right men." Even after the returns are made out and signed by the canvassers and clerks they are altered and manipulated to suit the Ring. It is understood that the very paper upon which the blanks for the returns are printed is manufactured so as to be useless of erasure. In this way a hundred votes can be taken from one candidate and given to another, making a difference of two hundred votes by the simple alteration of two words.

The Federal election law struck a deadly blow at this system of fraud. Although the control of the Ring over the State and City officials enabled them to render the provisions of the law a dead letter, yet, when its enforcement was to be supervised by United States officials, it became a formidable obstacle in the way of the Ring.

Every one knows that if this power of our rulers was dependent upon the will of the people, they could not retain it five minutes. By common consent one of the clerks or inspectors is selected

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

A Policeman on Trial for Murder—Evidence given to the Killing of John Murphy.

The proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, in the trial of a Police officer on criminal charge, PATRICK TOOMEY, the accused, belonging to the Seventh Precinct Police, was placed in the box to answer an indictment charging him with clubbing JOHN MURPHY to death on the night of Monday last. Assistant District-Attorney GARVIN conducted the case.

Miss CATHARINE MURPHY, of No. 318 Henry-street, one of the sisters of the deceased, was sworn. She said: MATTHEW HANLON testified that he, in company with young MURPHY and WILLIAM DALY, were walking up Broadway, about two o'clock in the morning, on the 2d of April, at the time, and the accused approached them and ordered them to stop their noise; MURPHY walked over to the prisoner and remonstrated with him, and the policeman told him to move on; MURPHY replied that he was not doing anything improper; TOOMEY struck him with his club in the back, knocking him down; TOOMEY repeated the blow, and MURPHY got up and ran across the street; he was arrested, then all started and MURPHY and dragged him along; witness and DALY followed; on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, witness saw TOOMEY strike MURPHY on the head; MURPHY say "let me go home;" they carried him to the station-house; witness was present when the charge was entered; he was dead; when witness left the station-house; in the cross-examination the fact was elicited that MURPHY belonged to the Hook and Ladder of the city, and he was dressed in the dress of the same; and he was intoxicated at the time.

WILLIAM DALY confirmed HANLON'S evidence.

PATRICK BRADLEY, a citizen, said he was present when the officers were taking him to the Station-house, and saw TOOMEY strike MURPHY on the head with his club; the deceased did not struggle any more after that. Witness testified that he did not think there was any necessity for the blows, as there was sufficient force to take him along; he was not drunk; he was not disorderly; he was in company with a young man came up with MURPHY'S party; TOOMEY then struck the young man twice over the shoulders; at the Coroner's Inquest TOOMEY asked the witness not to say anything about the clubbing.

At the conclusion of Officer BRODERICK'S testimony, the trial was adjourned until this morning.

Our Ship-of-the-Line Class.

The first-child of the United States Navy now seamen fifty one of all classes. The latest launched was the Dunderberg. Australia, four guns, stationed at the Naval Academy as a practice-vessel, and the Ajax, two guns; Dictator, two, and Terror, four guns. The three latter are attached to the North Atlantic Fleet, and have been kept in readiness for months in case of need in case West Indian complications. The vessels with the names, number of guns, and location of the remainder of the iron-clads:

At League Island—Algonne, 2; Canonicus, 2; Catskill, 2; Chimos, 2; Jason, 2; Kora, 2; Lehigh, 2; Minnetonka, 2; Modoc, 1; Nahant, 2; Nantucket, 2; Nauset, 2; Nanset, 2; Nicket, 2; Oneota, 1; Passaic, 2; Puritan, 2; Sunecook, 2; Tunxis, 2; At New-York—Passaic, 2; Saugus, 2; Wyandotte, 2; At New-York—Canonicus, 2; At Mare Island, California—Camanche, 2; Monadnock, 4; At Washington—Horn, 2; Mahopac, 2; Montauk, 2; Pisoataqua, 1; At New-Orleans—Chickasaw, 4; Etlah, 2; Iris, 2; Keywaydin, 4; Kiamesha, 2; Umpqua, 2; Wateree, 4; Yuma, 2. At Boston—Shawnee, 2; Wassuc, 2. At Memphis—Marietta, 2; Osceola, 2; Sandusky, 2. On the Delaware—Lehigh, at New-York—Cohocton, 10. At Portsmouth—Massachusetts, 4. At Philadelphia—Nebraska, 4. At Mare Island—Oregon, 4. Repairing at Boston—Miantonomoh, 4. Total, 81 vessels, 137 guns.

It is the intention to fit the screw Steamer Penguin as a successful battery, with heavy iron plating.

The United States steamer Tennessee, third rate, 4 guns, is ordered to be undocked at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, and the United States steamer Wyoming (of the same rate) will take her place. The latter vessel is nearly ready for sea.

The revenue cutter Mineral, a steamer of about 325 tons register, built of teak-wood, was ordered to be sold yesterday at public auction, at the Penn. Press, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Coast Stabbing Case.

Justice HOGAN, yesterday afternoon, took an affidavit from PATRICK FINN, who charges that FREDERICK CRITT, an Italian, stabbed and cut him six times, while on the Hoboken ferry-boat, last Sunday. From the complainant's statement it was evident that the aggravation was on the part of those who were with FINN, and that he had himself assaulted one of the Italians in Hoboken. While the ferry-boat was crossing the river, FINN said he searched for CRITT, and not finding him struck his friend shortly after he found CRITT, who was with his wife and some other ladies. It was then that CRITT drew a knife and stabbed FINN, and the others. CRITT, an intelligent-looking fellow, by trade a fresco-painter, said his wife came to him and told him that she and his friend were assaulted, being struck on the head by JOHN MCKEON with a pistol. He, however, withdrew the charge against McKEON, as he did not wish to be bothered with cross complaints. Justice HOGAN, looking upon the case as serious, which CRITT was more sinned against than sinning, admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000, which was promptly furnished.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	6	Leather, rolls		362
Cotton, bales	3,125	Flour, bbls		11,624
Dried Fruits, pkgs		Pig-Iron, tons		74
Eggs, bbls		Rice, pkgs		27
Flour, bbls	1,272	Reed, pkgs		20
Grain, bush	23,172	Oats, bush		2,000
Corn, bush	2,000	Cheese, pkgs		370
Corn, bushels	2,000	Lard, pkgs		1,000
Grain, bushels	7,000	Lard, bbls		1,000
Hops, bales	1,000	Lard, kegs		1,000
Hides, No	1,000	Butter, pkgs		1,000
Corn-meal, bbls	1,000	Tallow, pkgs		1,000
Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000	Tallow, bbls		1,000
Oil-cake, bbls	1,000	Tallow, bags		1,000
Oil-cake, bags	1,000	Tobacco, pkgs		1,000
Oil-cake, bales	1,000	Tobacco, hhds. & tcs.		1,000
Oil-cake, bbls	1,000	Whisky, bbls		1,000
Hides, bdls	1,000			

The exports of cotton at this port for the week ending this day (Tuesday) were 3,125 bales, as follows: Per Manhattan, Philadelphia, 1,725 bales; per Liverpool, 1,400 bales.

By the steamer Java, for Glasgow, 400 bbls flour, 1,000 bushels Corn, 100 bales Cotton, 100 bales Leather, 110 boxes Bacon, 2,000 bushels Corn, 100 bales Cotton, 100 bales Leather, 100 bales Cotton, 100 bales Leather, 100 bales Cotton, 100 bales Leather

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE DEAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Dyott, Mathews, Miss Clara Jennings and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Messrs. Neil Warner, Morton, Leyick, Miss Caroline Colleton, Miss Fanny and Miss Rose Hawthorne.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near Sixth-av.
JONQUIL. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett, Sheridan and Miss Fortescue.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
MARRIED FOR MONEY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, H. Davidge, Parker, Burnett, Miss Gilbert and Miss Kate Newton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bond-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Gardiner; Miss Agnes Booth, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Frank.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUCK. Leading characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Boniface and Miss Lizzie Bellon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
NOBODY'S CHILD. Leading characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Creswick.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN. Leading characters by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
Broadway, near Spring-st.
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS. (Afternoon and evening.)

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, without the Sunday Edition, per annum.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY, per annum.....2
And an extra copy to every club of ten.
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4
Five copies, one year.....18
The WEEKLY, per annum.....2
And an extra copy to every club of ten.
Twenty copies, one year.....32
And an extra copy to every club of twenty.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rate.
All letters should be made to clubs at once.
Terms prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Money in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
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E. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriages Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy as early as they can in the day to ensure insertion in the issue of the following morning. It is impossible to classify them under their proper heads, &c.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,033 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DERBY, HARRIS & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are appointed agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

No change of importance has occurred in the armistice of the combatants about Paris. The Germans have made a nearer approach on the north and Marshal MACMAHON occupies the ground declared neutral in the treaty of peace with Germany, BISMARCK admitting his right to do so. The Prussians have stopped supplies for Paris from the north. The Assemblies have captured Chateau Bicon. In the city the sacking of the churches seems to be still in progress.... The Commune is discussing questions of commerce.... The British Parliament reassembled yesterday.... The Norwegian Parliament has refused to modify the act of union between Norway and Sweden.... A Vienna telegram says Mr. JAY, the American Minister, has been transferred to Constantinople in the same capacity, and will proceed there next month.... The Czar has accomplished ordered the Lutheran inhabitants of Livonia to leave or suffer confiscation of their effects, for the crime of petitioning for separation of the Provinces to Prussia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FENTON made a personal explanation, in which he denied that he had any "knowledge, information, conference, talk or thought in relation to the course of Mr. WINANS in the New-York Legislature." The reports of the Conference Committee on the Southern Outrages and Ku-Klux-Klan bills were presented, and the afternoon was devoted to debate, mainly on the first of these. A recess was taken till 7½ P. M. The evening session was devoted to debate on the conference report on the Southern Outrages bill, which was adopted by 41 to 16, Messrs. SCHURZ and BOREMAN voting in the negative. Mr. THURMAN closed off with an offensive vote.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. COX, of New-York, on the subject of reducing taxation, was discussed without action. The bonds now on the Speaker's table was then disposed of, and the House adjourned till to-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A veto of the bill to incorporate the South Hill Water Works Company was sent to the Senate, yesterday, and was sustained. The Assembly amendments to the New-York Two Per Cent. Tax bill, and the other City bills, were concurred in. The bills went to the Governor, and were promptly signed. Mr. TWEED'S Buffalo Police bill was also passed. In the evening session several unimportant bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, yesterday, business appeared to be cut and dried beforehand, for a large number of unimportant bills were hurriedly passed, when all the New-York City bills were passed, including the Two Per Cent. bill, the amendment charter, the Registry law, the Election law, and the act for the better government of the City, which provides for legalizing the increase of salaries. All these bills were passed by a strict party vote, WINANS voting with the majority on every bill. During the evening recess the House proceeded to pass more bills, and then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The burning of the Nebraska Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is claimed that the building was unsafe, and would have blown down in a short time.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER is in St. Louis, en route for Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. POPE for assignment as commander of troops in New-Mexico, relieving Gen. GRIERSON.

The funeral of Gen. E. DUMONT took place yesterday, at Indianapolis. The procession was long and imposing, including the Mayor and City Council, Government and State officers, backed by the entire Militia force of the city.

A letter received at Boston from on board the United States steamer Worcester, then at Plymouth, reports that, on the third day out from Boston, about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst, and scalded eleven persons; four of them were killed, three dying within a few hours, and one lingering some days. The other three recovered. The rapid burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing.

Letters received in St. Louis from the Chief Engineer of the surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in the Indian country, make no mention of attacks by the Indians, as recently reported. An escort of United States troops accompanies the surveying party.

A destructive fire has occurred in the village of Sedan, N. Y., the total loss being over $40,000.

JAMES VAN TASSEL, a fisherman, was struck by the Peekskill special train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, near Sing Sing, and instantly killed. A fireman on the same road named JACOB RIVENBURGH, fell from his engine, near Schodack, and sustained dangerous injuries.

The funeral of Hon. JOSEPH C. MASTEN, Judge of the New-York Superior Court, occurred yesterday at Albany, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. All the Courts and city offices were closed, and flags half-masted on public buildings.

An organization called the New-York Masquerade Club gave a calico hop at Apollo Hall last evening. The attendance was very quiet, and we observed no persons of note present. The arrangements were execrable.

The True Source of Republican Corruption.

Senator FENTON denies that he is in any way responsible for the treachery of WINANS. We are very glad that he is able to do so with a clear conscience. His friends, however, make a great mistake in charging upon us the sole responsibility of the reports which implicate him. The Albany correspondents of several papers mentioned these reports as having obtained wide circulation; and the truth is that Senator FENTON'S own actions gave rise to them. We pointed out as a strange and "unfortunate coincidence" that Senator FENTON should have held a prolonged interview with JAY GOULD on the very day before WINANS announced his transfer to Tammany and Erie. Mr. GOULD did not call upon Mr. FENTON, as the *Tribune* insinuates. Senator FENTON went to the Erie offices to see Mr. GOULD, and the fact of the interview was well known in the City on Friday night, before WINANS' defection was heard of or suspected. Senator FENTON'S past connection with Erie, the obligations he owes to the Directors and the favors they owe to him, have long been well understood. When the traitor was found to be an Erie man, from Senator FENTON'S county, people could not help "putting two and two together," and coming to the conclusion that Senator FENTON had been consulted in the transaction.

Undoubtedly we could not have had *proof* that Mr. FENTON "desired, or suspected, or imagined, that WINANS would betray his party," for positive proof is never attainable in such cases. Senator FENTON was not likely to put his name to any document which would implicate him in the business—he is too old a politician for that. Few men are less likely to commit themselves in such a way as to be inconvenient hereafter. The *Tribune* says he is not a fool—no one ever suspected him of being that. In such cases, as in many others, people judge from circumstantial evidence, and the presumptions here were much against Gov. FENTON. A man sometimes suffers through keeping bad company—it is unavoidable. It is a well-known, and most deplorable fact, that the greater number of Mr. FENTON'S friends in this City are men who are always doing the work of Tammany—and doing it in scarcely a less disgraceful manner than that in which WINANS performed it in Albany. They are men who are in the pay of Tammany, and are only employed by the Tammany leaders because they are useful to them. They call themselves Republicans, while they do all that lies in their power to keep the corrupt Democrats in possession of the State. Honest Democrats, who wish as heartily as we do to see TWEED and his clique broken down, know very well that the greatest obstacles in their path are erected by the "Tammany Republicans." To this class of Republicans, almost all Senator FENTON'S friends belong. When, therefore, another Tammany Republican turned up at Albany, from Senator FENTON'S own county, the general rumor was that Senator FENTON could not have been without some foreknowledge of the occurrence. Men who are practically working for TWEED and his gang nine days out of ten have not much right to complain if, on the tenth day, they are wrongfully suspected of carrying on the same line of business.

If Senator FENTON is in earnest in saying that he deplores the Republican divisions in New-York, and condemns any conduct or course of action which "does not tend to strengthen our cause," he will undoubtedly separate himself unequivocally from the "Republicans" who are employed by Tammany to weaken and distract the party. He is far too sagacious a man not to perceive that the prime cause of our weakness here is the presence in our ranks of men who are slavish dependents of Tammany. They are always scheming against us, and just now they have a double motive for scheming, since they are bitter enemies of the Administration. It is useless for a man who is foremost in creating dissensions to say, "let us all be good friends together." He himself renders reconciliation impossible. If Senator FENTON would assist in the work of sifting out the false Republicans from the true ones, he would afford the best possible guarantee of the sincerity of his present professions. How can he reconcile it with a desire for Republican unity to countenance men who are helping to support the rule under which corruption runs riot—a rule which can be guilty of such "legislation" as we have seen during the last two days at Albany? His Republican associates, who are in the pay of Tammany, and the men who are trampling under foot the principles of free government, are all in the same boat together. This is not a time in which any Republican can serve the Democrats without treachery to his own party. Events have brought out the issue, "purity against corruption," into very bold relief, and he who is not with all his influence at stake for right is against us. Senator FENTON'S political friends in this City are almost all on the side of the party which adopts corruption as the only principle of government worth fighting for. If he thus allies himself with Tammany, he must expect to share the odium of Tammany's violent and iniquitous proceedings—of such bills as those which have been rushed through the Legislature during the last forty-eight hours, the Governor, meanwhile, standing ready with pen in hand to sign them. Republicans ought to be arrayed as one man against Tammany in the presence of a crisis such as that in which we are now placed—but they are not; many of them are paid to give succor and support to the knaves who are turning legislative government into a farce. Among such men, Senator FENTON'S friends are very numerous. He cannot divest himself of all responsibility for the course they pursue. His influence is great, and if he exerted it on the right side, Tammany would soon lose all its Republican supporters. Until that result is accomplished, or Senator FENTON has tried to accomplish it, we shall have incessant and hopeless divisions in the Republican Party, and Senator FENTON'S professions about desiring to see it reunited will be received with incredulity, if not with derision.

Administrative Chaos in Italy.

The utter failure of the Celtic populations of Europe to govern themselves, is one of the most curious as well as one of the most dispiriting problems of modern history. The persistency of lawless outrage in Ireland is too notorious to need comment. The chronic reappearance of contemptible jealousies, ridiculous warlike fiascos and childish recriminations, that characterize Hibernian patriots on this side of the Atlantic, give us a faint idea of the kind of thing an Irish Republic would be. Spain is as hopelessly bankrupt in national honor, and gives as little evidence of the power of self-recovery as any European community outside of Turkey. France shows signs of sinking to the same level, and has already reached a point low enough to rely upon the soldiers of a victorious enemy to save her, in the last resort, from herself. And Italy, whose destiny has been watched with so much solicitude by the friends of freedom all over the world; Italy one, indivisible and constitutional, is sliding at an appalling pace down the road that leads to financial ruin and social chaos. The long-standing corruption of the States which were incorporated under the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL has proved too strong for the regulating power of the free institutions that replaced the effete despotisms of fourteen years ago. The plowshare of liberty has been driven into the soil, but as yet the chief crop is of weeds, noxious and baleful.

The financial deficits of Italy have accompanied every step of her unification. The utmost that her most capable Ministers could do was to diminish them slightly, by contriving new taxes to supplement the deficiencies of the existing ones. To go no further back than 1867, the excess of expenditure over revenue reached in that year forty-five millions of dollars. In 1868 it was thirty-eight millions, in 1869, thirty-six, and for 1870 it is estimated at thirty-two millions. As Italy has, like Imperial France, a somewhat tardy method of balancing her national ledger, the figures for the last two years at least, are considerably under their actual sum. The most alarming discrepancies are continually occurring between the amount which a given tax is estimated to yield, and that actually derived from it. For example, the intensely unpopular impost on the grinding of corn, known as the grist-tax, was estimated to produce in 1869 twenty-five millions of dollars, while its actual return was about one-sixth of that amount. From this and similar causes it has been calculated that during 1869, Italy spent about fifty-seven millions in excess of her income. Be it remembered that the borrowing power of the country has been taxed to its utmost, that in twelve years she has floated twenty loans, mortgaged Church property, state domains, tobacco monopoly, and in fact everything that money could be raised upon. Since 1859, the Kingdom of Italy has created a national debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars in addition to the burdens that the various amalgamated States brought into the common stock. Her people are at this moment bound to pay an annual interest charge on their national liabilities of one hundred and two millions of dollars, being more than double that of the United States and very nearly as much as that of Great Britain. In addition to this, they have to float an inconvertible paper currency, having a nominal value of one hundred and seventy millions, and one of the desperate devices proposed to meet the existing distress by Finance Minister SELLA, was to issue another thirty-five millions of these national promises to pay.

When we attempt to find a reason for this state of things, the most obvious causes that present themselves are gross official incapacity and peculation, and military and royal extravagance. To collect fifteen millions of Customs duties an expenditure of ten millions of dollars is required, and the same cumbrous inefficiency repeats itself, though in a less marked degree, in the department of Internal Revenue. Italy proposed to spend on her army and fleet, during the past year, some forty millions of dollars, and doubtless spent very considerably more. The manner in which taxation is distributed is, in the last degree, vexatious and oppressive. It was stated lately in the Italian Parliament, that "nearly all merchants of colonial produce and manufactured goods, are more or less compelled to have recourse to smuggling, otherwise it would be impossible for them to reap any profit." Internal revenue is similarly unscientific, and produces corresponding distress among the ranks of the people.

These facts are, unfortunately, not the creation of partisan malice, but the frank admissions of Italian representatives, anxious to find a remedy for them. In addition to this, the moral disorganization is terrible. Signor LANZA, the Minister of the Interior, pleads for penal laws of greater severity, much in the same way as certain English politicians demand measures of greater stringency in dealing with Ireland. The facts alleged in the case of Italy are certainly grave enough. The Minister gives figures relating to the chief towns of the peninsula, which show that, compared with the years 1863-64, the number of murderous outrages in the biennial period 1869-70 have increased from 80 to 130 per cent. Throughout the whole Kingdom the crimes of blood reached during 1863-64 the number of 29,694, while during 1869-70 they show a total of 55,895. The only feature headed to give this enumeration its most fatal significance is added to the effect that most of the criminals were beardless youths. A state of things like this cannot last long. A society that cannot raise itself above national bankruptcy, and a steadily increasing reign of crime, is preparing either for the convulsive throes of revolution, or for utter impotence and hopeless decay.

The Trade in Firearms.

The question of increasing the stringency of the law against the export of arms and munitions of war by neutrals, in time of war, has once more come up in the English House of Commons, and met with no favor; and it is to be hoped that in the interest of peace and of peace-loving nations, the proposition will meet with no favor anywhere. There is no manner of doubt that if we once load the statute-book with prohibitions, which would be very difficult of enforcement, we should find ourselves imbroiled with belligerents in every war that broke out. At present we prohibit the fitting out and dispatch from our ports of armed vessels on hostile errands. This can always be prevented by ordinary vigilance on the part of the Custom-house officers and local Police. A ship is a large thing that cannot be concealed. The fitting out of a ship, with the armament and supplies of a man-of-war, is a process that cannot be carried on in a corner. In undertaking to prevent the sending out of such ships, therefore, for service in a pending war, to which we are not parties, we undertake what we are able to perform, and no more than we are able to perform; and for this it is right and proper that belligerents should hold us to account.

But the export of arms and munitions of war, and contraband of war generally, is something that it is very difficult to detect. The traffic might be carried out upon a great scale in the guise of ordinary commercial intercourse, and the effectual prevention of it, even with a very stringent system of precautions, would be very difficult. Failure to prevent it, too, so long as the statute made it illegal, would involve a neutral in constant disputes about liability to one or other of the belligerents, and such disputes, even when they do not lead to war, are sure to cause great heart-burning.

There is another objection which cannot be too strongly dwelt on, to all legislation with the view of giving belligerents what pugilists call a fair show—that is, with the view of making a ring for them, and enabling them to fight it out with the help simply of such resources and such accumulation of stores as they may happen to have at the outbreak of hostilities—namely, that, as the London *Spectator* points out, it would enormously stimulate the work of preparation for war, which now absorbs so much of the energy and revenue of all civilized Powers except the United States. Nothing does more to promote the disuse of standing armies, and the cultivation of the arts of peace, than the feeling that when war breaks out, a people with plenty of money can always provide itself in the markets of the world with such means of offense or defense as it may require. If, on the contrary, it is well settled that nations cannot purchase arms or munitions, after hostilities have broken out, they would look up enormous amounts of capital in arsenals, and powder mills, foundries, and stores of clothing, and would all continue to do what Prussia and so many other Powers are doing, keep an immense proportion of their male population in a semi-military condition.

Then, last of all, there is the absurdity of trying to make a distinction between selling arms and stores to people who, we know, are getting ready to fight, and selling them to the same people after they have begun to fight. It cannot be wholly right to do the one, and wholly wrong to do the other; and yet all proposed legislation on this subject seems to be based on the theory that it is only after blood has been drawn that it becomes improper to supply the combatants with weapons.

A proposition that no nation shall ever export military weapons or munitions, whether in war or peace, would be something much more rational and more defensible than anything which has yet been brought forward on this subject. It must be admitted that there are few things which reflect more discredit on our civilization than the fact that the manufacture of arms is one of the leading branches of modern industry, and that there is every reason to believe that the sale of arms, in proportion to population, is now larger throughout Christendom than it has ever been. Until within the last century, the habitual wearing and keeping of arms was, in all civilized countries, the prerogative of a small privileged class. It was only in England and America and Switzerland that the mass of the people claimed the right to carry weapons, or even to keep them, and of these only a small proportion in England ever used their privilege. But when one of the results of the Democratic movement is to make every man an *armiger*, we look back on the old custom of wearing rapiers as a barbarism. But we presume that ten men now carry or keep rifles or revolvers—and not for sporting purposes, either, but for the purpose of killing or maiming their fellow-creatures—in proportion to population, for the one who wore a small-sword in the last century. The world is literally in arms.

The literature of destructive invention is enormous built, and it grows steadily.

If anything could be done to change this state of things, it would be a great gain for humanity. Next to refraining from war, refraining from talking and thinking and preparing for war, would be one of the greatest contributions any people could make to the cause of peace, and it would certainly be a step in this direction to prohibit the export of arms and munitions of war. It would, perhaps, for the moment do damage to certain branches of industry, but we are very sure that the capital driven out of them could be much more usefully employed, as far as the country is concerned, in other fields.

Canal Claims.

Ever since the canals have been in existence they have been a source of income to a set of professional sharpers, who, either as principals, assignees or attorneys, made a living, and sometimes fortunes, out of claims for canal damages. The abuse has increased rapidly since the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and so great has it become under Democratic auspices, that it threatens to absorb the revenues of the State. The salary attached to the office of Canal Appraiser is not large, but the position was eagerly sought for by the "knowing ones," the salary not being so much a consideration as the "perquisites." The claims against the State for damages accruing from the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the improvement of the feeders, together with the building of the necessary reservoirs, were very numerous, and a majority of them just. Had a reasonable compensation been allowed on the just claims, there would have been no cause for complaint. But many of the persons having just claims sold them, and, under the careful manipulation of the assignees, they were fraudulently increased in amount. Attorneys prosecuted claims for a share in the award, and there is one notable instance, in the western part of the State, where a claim that had been disallowed three times was, when placed in the hands of an attorney of the right stamp, allowed at double the original amount claimed. Claims not having the slightest foundation were audited, but so dexterously were they sandwiched among the just ones that detection was difficult. The Black River awards are familiar to the whole State, and their publicity awakened popular opinion to the conviction that claims for canal damages had been made a cover for peculation and fraud. People residing along the line of the canals began to call to mind instances in their neighborhoods where large awards had been made for damages in some cases so trivial as to be perceptible only to the Board of Appraisers and the claimant. Just claims for damages had become so few that the people inquired if there was any necessity for a Board of Canal Appraisers at all, and though no measures for abolishing the Board were taken, the necessity of such a step was generally admitted.

The Democratic Party came into power with great promises of economic reforms, and had the spirit of these professions been adhered to, the abolition of the Board of Canal Appraisers would not have been delayed. The abuse, far from being corrected, was made greater. Jurisdiction was given to the Appraisers over all claims arising at any time since the canals were first constructed. Here was an enlargement of power that made the "perquisites" of the office of double value. Old claims were revived, and the faces of claimants, and gnoes, and attorneys which had for a long time been absent from Albany, were seen again in their old haunts. Claims having an exceedingly musty smell derived from a venerable antiquity, were taken from the pigeon-hole marked hopeless, a few pages of so-called additional evidence were attached to them, and then they were presented to the Democratic Appraisers, and the drain on the Treasury commenced. The abuse, however, was so flagrant that, in deference to public remonstrances, an amendment was promised limiting claims to six years previous to the time of presentation. A bill to this effect passed the Assembly, and the Appraisers viewed with alarm the imminent curtailment of their "perquisites." The Democrats in the Senate were appealed to, and when plunder is the object, a Democratic law-maker is never wanting in expedients. The bill was loaded with amendments, and returned to the Assembly, where it will languish until the end of the session, and languishing, die. The promised reform will not be made, and the Democratic Appraisers will have another year in which to plunder the Treasury, and grow rich from their share in the proceeds of trumped-up claims.

Senator Fenton and Erie.

The Legislature of 1868 has hitherto borne in the history of the State the unenviable title of the most corrupt that ever assembled in Albany. Charges of bribery were made in both Senate and Assembly, and though the investigation of them terminated with the usual whitewashing report of the committees of investigation, the verdict of the people was different. One Senator was reported to have sold his vote three times on the Erie bill, realizing thereby the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This Legislature, it is true, affords no single example of baseness equal to that of the knave ORANGE S. WINANS; but there were many less flagrant instances of treachery. Erie was then, as now, the corrupting influence.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed history of legislation so recent, and which attracted so large a measure of public attention. An overissue had been made by the Treasurer of the Erie Railroad of ten million dollars of convertible bonds. The Legislature was asked to pass a law legalizing this overissue. The passage of the law was opposed by Commodore VANDERBILT, and it is asserted that the passage of the bill was secured by the most wholesale bribery, which extended even to the means used for obtaining the signature of the Governor. However this may be, the bill legalizing the overissue passed the Senate on Saturday, the 29th of April, the Assembly on the 30th, and was signed by Gov. FENTON on the 31st. In the three years that have elapsed since the passage of this bill, strange coalitions have been formed, and men who then occupied inferior positions have obtained commanding influence. JAMES FISK and JAY GOULD were then directors of the Erie Railroad, and in this memorable contest gave signs of that remarkable talent for corruption which has raised them to their present position. "Boss" TWEED was then, as now, a Senator. REUBEN E. FENTON, now United States Senator, was Governor, and ORANGE S. WINANS was attending to the affairs of his office as Superintendent or agent for the Erie Railroad. These men are all now prominently before the people of this State and have brought to the surface again the almost forgotten Erie legislation of 1868. It is possible that the present coalition between TWEED, FISK and GOULD is due to the fact that in their manipulation of the Erie affairs then, the Boss recognized familiar spirits, and made friends with them, knowing that a triumvirate of such rascals would be invincible. By means of the Erie legislation of 1868, FENTON, FISK and GOULD were brought together as participators in a questionable transaction. Gov. FENTON was the friend of Erie, and Senator FENTON is certainly not its enemy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most charitable supposition upon which the recent vergiversation of the *Evening Post* can be accounted for is that the rapacity of its present managers has driven it a little crazy. It once more raves at us for having given the new charter a qualified support before it was tried—and argues that we are inconsistent because we do not support it *after* it has been tried, and proved to be a wicked fraud. This is badly sort of talk. The truth is that there are many competent judges even now who say that the charter would not be a bad measure if honestly administered; but TWEED and his friends will not administer any measure honestly, and, therefore, we oppose them. Then the *Post* goes on to say that we continue to publish City advertisements. We may allow your editorial columns to attest whether we take City advertisements as a bribe—the *Post* certainly does receive them as a bribe, and dare not speak plainly on any City job. The fact is that we do not publish the Corporation advertisements, and that at this moment the *Post* or a "friend" for it, is scheming and intriguing to get placed on the list of the official papers of Tammany Hall. DICK CONNOLLY has actually put it on the list, but some members of the Ring think other journals are better entitled to the vacant place. The *Post* has supported DICK CONNOLLY for the sole purpose of getting the Corporation advertisements—in other words, it is bribed by the Tammany Ring, and hence it is now reckoned as a Democratic paper. For months past it has been working hard to break up the Republican Party and Administration, and Tammany, has determined to reward it for doing the work. We wonder it calls itself a "Warning to WINANS." The Republican readers of the *Post* must think they have got hold of an evening edition of the *World*, which is, indeed, substantially the case.

We understand that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held last evening, a letter was presented from Mr. GREELEY, saying that much to his regret he found himself compelled to decline the position to which he was appointed, as one of the two gentlemen to superintend the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. After a full discussion, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., was unanimously selected in his place. Mr. SCHULTZ is well known as a wealthy, high-toned merchant, the late President of the Union League Club. When the Metropolitan Board of Health was organized, Mr. SCHULTZ was selected by Gov. FENTON, with whom he had long been acquainted, as the civilian member of that Board. With a reorganization, carried out under the auspices of Mr. SCHULTZ and his associate, Mr. ORTON, the Republican Party of the State will feel sure of having an honest and reputable organization in this City.

Next to the utter defeat of the schemes of the Ring at Albany, the thing most to be desired by the advocates of honesty and good government was their complete triumph. The majority were compelled to use the grossest and most open corruption to secure their power, and they have used it, as might have been expected, grossly. Every step to ward the confirmation of the Tax-levy bill and its associated swindles, from the bribery of WINANS and the meanest denial of every parliamentary right to the minority, to the gross usurpation of popular prerogative and the unprincipled misapplication of public money to which, in practice, they will assuredly lead, is chargeable to the Democracy of the State. In their struggle after national power they must carry, in addition to the scandal of Erie and all their other immoral antecedents, this new burden of disgrace. The rule of a villainous clique like this will never be accepted by the people at large. The very completeness of their triumph now, will lead to misgovernment so palpable and oppressive that it will greatly hasten that outburst of aroused public sentiment which will forever terminate their empire over this City and State.

Erie's contemptuous treatment of the mandate of the Federal Court relating to the production of the books of the Company, is of a piece with the illegal, violent and corrupt means by which the power of its present disreputable managers have been built up and maintained. We should think that even the pettifogging intellect of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD would find it very hard to contrive even a quibbling excuse for the present attitude of his clients. The defrauded stockholders have at least this consolation under existing circumstances, that Judge BLATCHFORD is likely to be rather less tolerant of the contumacies of Messrs. FISK and GOULD than their friends on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New-York.

The illustrations given by Ex-Judge HARRIS at the late political reform meeting, of how open and avowed was the practice of repeating at New-York elections, may possibly have startled some of his hearers. As a further contribution to public enlightenment on the same subject, we give in another column a succinct account of the mode in which the gangs are organized who cheat us of our rights. This will serve to illustrate how highly necessary to the Ring is the new Election law which has just received the Governor's signature, and particularly how vital a provision is contained in the clause which places the vote for Congressmen upon a separate ticket. The supervision of the Federal authorities over the Elections, is a dreaded obstruction to the success of the cherished privilege of ballot-box stuffing. By having the vote for Congressmen counted upon a separate ticket, this difficulty is removed, and it is hoped, be evaded.

In spite of their recent interchange of courtesies, nothing can be more certain than that Russia and France have but very few of the conditions for a natural and permanent alliance. The increasing progression of the Russian inhabitants of the Russian Provinces bordering to allow of negotiations in pursuit of the annexation of their country to Germany. It had also its origin in the jealousy with which every Power regards the formation of a great movement which will eventually lead to the mutual encroachment of the two Powers. The encouragement of the Germans in the Baltic provinces of the Czar was long a stock subject of denunciations with the Russian Press. The Pan-Germanic spirit has overthrown successively Napoleon and semi-barbarous Germanic states, and created one mighty Germanic empire, which has not yet reached its ultimate limits yet. Year by year the great and united nationality will advance by a constantly increasing degree the consciousness and allegiance of the Germans along the Baltic, as well as the Germans beyond the Rhine. The "manifest destiny" of the great Teutonic brotherhood threatens both Austria and Russia. It is reported, the pretensions of Servia have been confined out of the country, it will make no danger for the latter Power only rather less distant.

The resolution offered by Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, providing for reduced taxation, occupied the attention of the House yesterday during the morning hour, and afforded an opportunity for the usual amount of Democratic declamation against the extravagance of the Administration, and the exorbitant taxes wrung from the people by Republican legislation. Messrs. COX and BROOKS led the debate on the Democratic side, and were replied to by COBURN, of Indiana, who showed that however loudly the Democrats may favor reforms in form in speech, they have always in practice voted against reform measures. The proper aim of the Democracy is to be the party of reform reform are so ridiculous as their claims to be the party of honesty and economy.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON refuses permission to have his name used as a candidate for Governor of Ohio in the approaching Democratic Convention. The name of Gen. GEORGE McCOOK is prominently mentioned in connection with the office, but he may, like PENDLETON, decline, for personal reasons. In 1868 PENDLETON was one of the foremost candidates for the Presidency before the Democratic Convention, and would, but for the two-thirds rule, have been nominated. He is not without hope that he may receive the nomination in 1872. Gen. McCOOK is a candidate for Vice-President, and his friends are already busied in making combinations to bring it about. As PENDLETON declines to hope of getting the Presidency, Gen. McCOOK may probably imitate him from the hope of securing the Vice-Presidency.

From a medical point of view, it can no longer be a matter of wonder that Mrs. FAIR killed Gen. CRITTENDEN. For a person in the condition to which she is represented to have been when she confronted the dead murder or suicide was an apparently inevitable alternative. That she chose the former was a sort of constitutional accident. According to the testimony of Dr. LYFORD, she was at the time "insane," and had also "retrogradient gout," "mollities," "disorganization," "osteomalacia," and "leucocythemia," besides being subject to "chloroformomania." Any person laboring under such a complication of polysyllabic disorders could find relief in nothing short of murder, and if the jury does not acquit Mrs. FAIR on this testimony it will be because they are more intelligent than most jurors. Dr. LYFORD is said to be only thirty-two years of age, but he seems to be a young man of remarkable promise.

The practice of leaving dangerous obstructions and unprotected pitfalls wherever any change is going on in the streets or the adjacent buildings, is one that ought to be abolished. There is hardly a day in the year when some portion of the Broadway sidewalks is not interrupted by a narrow and exceedingly dangerous and inconvenient bridge across an unfinished excavation. The first intimation a pedestrian has of his approach to one of these structures, often dark, is an awkward stumble on the end of the planks, and he is fortunate if he avoids a fall of full length. Of course some little inconvenience to the public is unavoidable when building improvements are in progress in a crowded street, but a little pains and a slight expense would make it much less than it is. Now that we have a Department of Public Works, with the "Boss" himself at its head, and a legion of men in his service, it seems as though we might speedily get that party safely in the streets be looked to a little. If we must have our pockets picked without complaint, we have some slight claims to be let off without broken necks.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Season of Italian Opera.

We have reason to believe that Italian opera is after all not "abroad" in this City. We are promised a short season of ten nights in the month of May, under the auspices of Mr. ALBITON, with Miss KELLOGG as prima donna, and a season in the Autumn, engineered by Mr. STRAKOSCH, in which Miss PHILLIPS will be the "star." The Spring entertainments are to be given at the Academy of Music. Those projected for the Autumn will take place at the Academy, or the Fifth Opera-house, or wherever Mr. STRAKOSCH may find it most advantageous to his interests. So far all is well, and the many lovers of opera in New-York are not to be without the graceful entertainment demanded by a great Metropolis. It must, however, be conceded that the present system of reliance upon the contract or speculative ambition of some operatic impresario for an institution which should be permanent in New-York, is injurious to the best interests of both art and artists; and repeated failures have shown that no enterprise can succeed without a certain completeness in all its parts, that ensures an even excellence in all its parts, capable of supporting the "star" when necessary, appearing dead and impossible to succeed. We are very glad to learn that the directors of the Academy of Music have made a move in this direction, and if the negotiations with Mr. GYE, of Covent Garden, for the transfer of his troupe during the London late season, which we learn have been entered into by the directors of the Academy, should have a successful termination, we may hope for a permanent annual opera season second to none in the world—a result due to the sagacity and enterprise of these much-berated gentlemen who, recognizing the futility of encouraging speculative managers, have determined to use their advantages themselves for the benefit of the public, who on their side will not be slow to recognize and reward efforts made on their behalf.

WASHINGTON.

The Conference Reports on the Closing Work of Congress.

Concurrence of the Senate in the Kuklux Report—Sessions in Order for Extreme Expedition—Mr. Tenure on Mr. Winans' Defection—Mr. Blair Interested in the Virginia Trial—An Extra Session of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The two Conference Committees had their reports ready when Congress met to-day; but as the House had voted for both conferences, it could not receive either report till the Senate had acted on it. Accordingly the House busied itself with other work till about 4 o'clock, and then took a recess till this o'clock to-morrow, it being evident that the Senate would not send the Conference reports over to-night.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Conference Committee on the Kuklux bill finally decided, this morning, on retaining the Sherman amendment in a modified form, and compromised the repeal of the Jury Oath law by a clause repealing enough of it to make the administration of the oath discretionary instead of compulsory. The Sherman amendment was adopted in the Senate without discussion. Those who were opposed to it took the opportunity presented by the question of assent to the report of the Conference Committee to bring on a debate upon it. The discussion continued till about 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 7½. At that time the discussion was resumed, and the vote was taken a little before 10 o'clock. Mr. THURMAN's motion, made when the report was brought in this morning, to postpone the question till to-morrow, was lost by a party vote of 32 to 18. The question then recurred on the motion to agree to the report of the Conference Committee, was decided in the affirmative by 33 to 16. The Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Fenton, Schurz and Stevenson. Mr. THURMAN, who would have voted "No," was paired with Mr. RICE, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who spoke against it, was absent when the roll was called. What the House will do with the report to-morrow cannot be easily predicted. This morning there was a great expression against agreeing to the report by many Republican members, but a vote of disagreement and a new conference would create a great deal of uncertainty as to the adjournment for some days to come, and this will have an influence in favor of agreement with the report. Besides, a strong party influence is at work, and it is, on the whole, quite likely that the House will accept the report.

After the Conference report on the Kuklux bill was agreed to to-night in the Senate, the report on the Deficiency bill was taken up. Considerable opposition was manifested to several provisions of the bill as it comes from the Committee. A point causing much opposition was a House amendment, which virtually, as it is claimed, makes the Commission recently formed to investigate Southern claims another Court of Claims. The sticking out of the provision for a public park is opposed by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, and others. Still another objection is made to general legislation injected into the bill by the Conference Committee. At 11½ o'clock the report was disagreed from by a tie vote of 36 to 36, and a new Conference Committee was voted.

MR. BUTLER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. BUTLER tried to make his personal explanation, which has been advertised so long, but he could only do it by unanimous consent, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, objected and prevented it. The explanation would fill about three columns of the Globe, and is full of abuse, not only of Senator DAVIS, but of Mr. FARNSWORTH, whom Mr. BUTLER declares he will never again notice, because he considers him unworthy of notice.

DEMOCRATIC REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. COX of New-York, and MORLOCK of Indiana, with other Democrats and revenue reformers, have had their hearts bowed down since Mr. SHERMAN secured authority for the Senate Finance Committee to investigate the tax system during the Summer, and have been trying to have a special committee appointed by the House to consider the same subject. Yesterday Mr. COX offered a resolution in the House of disapproval of the inordinate taxation and payment of the public debt practiced by the Secretary of the Treasury, as if the Secretary and not Congress laid the taxes. A sharp and lively debate followed, lasting through the hour, by which most of the members were gathered in the vicinity of COX's desk, two or three sometimes talking together and requiring frequent use of the Speaker's gavel to preserve order. It was a sort of quadrangular fight between Republicans, Democrats, free traders and tariff men. The resolution went over at the end of the morning hour. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of several Senate bills of minor importance by reference or concurrence.

MR. FENTON'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. FENTON to-day made a personal explanation in the Senate, in which he entered a general plea of not guilty to the charge that he had anything to do with WINANS' betrayal of the Republican Party in New-York. He says he was in Europe when WINANS was elected the first time, and that he has never had any close political or social alliance with him, and that he had no communication with him or any other person relative to his recent assertion of the party. Mr. FENTON expresses profound sorrow on account of the affair and its effect on the Republican Party in that State. The Democrats are full of rejoicing, and seem entirely confident that they will have the election of the next Senator from that State, and are already speculating as to whether the coming man is HORATIO SEYMOUR or "Boss" Tweed. The dead-lock, after the resignation of REMSEN, checked the enthusiasm for a time, but it is now more demonstrative than ever. The Republicans are not, however, correspondingly depressed, for they see, in the increasing excesses of Tammany, the approach of its overthrow.

THE TENURE TRIAL.

Some time was spent in the Senate today on a request of Mr. BLAIR to have a resolution passed calling on the Attorney-General for information concerning the agreement made between that officer and the counsel of TENURE, in reference to TENURE's trial before the Supreme Court. This is one of the subjects on which the Democrats propose to make political capital for the coming contest. The resolution gave way to Mr. FENTON's personal explanation, and then to the question of privilege presented in the Conference Committee's report on the KUKLUX bill, and it will not come up again.

REGARDING AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The President and Secretary of State, in view of the probable result of the negotiation of the Joint High Commission, and the probable necessity for action by the Senate, have been quietly sounding Senators through the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to ascertain what time would best suit them for an extra Executive Session. Thus far a majority of Democrats have expressed themselves in favor of a meeting in early part of June. Most of them desire to return home for a season, but will be ready in a month or so for the new and important business which it is expected will be committed to them.

THE LEGAL-TENDER LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court, with a full bench, Chief-Justice CHASE presiding, took up the legal-tender cases to-day. CLARKSON POTTER, of New-York, made an argument against the constitutionality of the law, and was followed by the Attorney-General in behalf of the Government. Mr. POTTER has the privilege of closing the argument to-morrow. It will be some days before the opinion of the Court will be ready. There is an impression that the case decided last year will be reopened, the decision revoked, and the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender acts fully affirmed.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House branch of the KUKLUX Committee, which was announced to-day, is recognized as an able, impartial body of men, selected with discretion from both sides of the House. Judge POLAND, as Chairman, will bring to bear a very fair judicial mind, on whose representations and decisions everybody has confidence. The Committee will subdivide itself into several sub-committees, and divide up the work in the several States between them.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee held a meeting this morning at the Capitol, Senator WILSON presiding. A resident Committee, to attend to business during the recess, was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Senator Harlan, Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., Hon. Henry D. Cook, Frederick Douglass and J. M. Edmunds.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic members of Congress held another caucus to-night, at which the report of the Committee appointed to prepare an address was presented, and, after a full discussion, adopted. The address determined upon was referred back to the Committee for certain slight changes of phraseology. It will, to-morrow, be presented to the different Democratic Congressmen for their signatures; after which it will be given to the public. The proceedings of the caucus were harmonious throughout.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following items appear in the abstract of the condition of all national banks in the United States, exclusive of one each in Texas, Oregon, New-Mexico and California, from which reports have not been received, showing their condition at the close of business, March 13:

RESOURCES.

Loans, and discounts	$767,070,340
United States bonds	356,676,600
Due from other banks and bankers	134,168,238
Specie	23,466,440
Legal-tender notes	59,719,626
Clearing-house certificates	20,975,000
Taxes per contra	16,200,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$443,057,700
Profits	146,618,000
Bank notes outstanding	272,416,333
Individual deposits	660,597,709
United States deposits	19,778,305
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	1,654,274,845

REVENUE CHANGES.

The two Ohio Supervisors' districts have been consolidated and placed under charge of IRA W. DWIGHT, Supervisor.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. JOHN H. FARQUHAR, of Indianapolis, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue vice B. E. COWAN, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and assigned to the District of Indiana.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John W. Thompson, to be Assessor of the Comoll Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, vice N. H. Miller, declined; Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Superintending Inspector General of steam-boats; John A. Rodgers, Naval Officer at Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Gloucester, Mass.; Benjamin F. McIntire, to be First Lieutenant in the revenue marine service; W. H. Henderson, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-first District of New-York; Wm. H. Smith, to be Collector at Baltimore; David Blakely, to be Pension Agent at Chicago.

Consuls.—W. W. Edgecombe, of Maine, at Cape Town, Africa; F. T. Shephard, of Ohio, at Tien-tsin, China; Lyon Levy, of Pennsylvania, at Trieste; Edward Morris, at Rotterdam; Alfred N. Dockery at Smyrna; F. M. Nickerson at Batavia; Zachariah E. Thomas to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; Emmet Taylor to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee; C. T. Garland to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

Postmasters.—C. A. Chipman, at East Greenwich, R. I.; Miss Ellen Condy, at Akron, O.; C. L. Mallory, at Cambridge, Ohio; E. V. McManton, Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Parks, Steubenville, W.V.; Terence Meaher, Marquette, Mich.; John S. Smith, Simsbury, Penn.

Marshals.—To be Assistant Assessors, W. H. King, L. J. Allen, R. L. Harris, G. D. Simmons, H. V. Finch, Edward Farmer, James Sheridan, John Bond, J. R. Finger and J. R. Morrison, to fill vacancies created by the act of March 3, 1871.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-night, confirmed the following nominations:

John A. Bingham, to be Naval Officer at Philadelphia; W. W. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-first District of New-York; Zachariah H. Thomas, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; and Richard M. Smith, Indian Agent in Michigan.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, obtaining unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, sent to the clerk and had read an article, from the Washington Republican of this morning, embodying an extract from the New-York TIMES, charging him, with complicity in the reported defection or treachery of Mr. WINANS, of the New-York Legislature. Mr. FENTON then said: "I should not now notice this attack, did it not appear in a paper supposed to be, in some measure, an organ of the Administration. It hardly seems necessary for me to deny charges or repel insinuations of this character, but I deem it best, (departing from the rule I had adopted for myself in such cases,) to say that so far as my having any knowledge, intimation, conference, talk, or thought in regard to the course of Mr. WINANS, previous to the announcement in the TIMES, that he had done, is entirely without foundation and false. I have not seen Mr. WINANS for three months past, nor have I had communication with him or others regarding him. I was called away from here on the 7th of this month to my home in Western New-York, where I was detained a few days, and on my return stopped a day in New-York City, and did not go to Albany from last Friday as reported. I have known Mr. WINANS for several years, not as an intimate friend, but as a person of fair standing in society and politics, and for whom I entertained a fair degree of regard. He was nominated and elected for the office he holds first while I was in Europe one year ago last Summer and the Republicans of his district and County have regarded as honorable, and there was no division in the party, as I am aware in reference to the return last Fall. His betrayal of the confidence and trust reposed in him is not less startling to myself and to the country than it must be to the patriotic and intelligent constituency, the communication of a portion of which I have seen. I deeply deplore the act as I do all acts and conduct which bring disgrace to men and an injury to a good cause. I profoundly sorrow over this act, as calculated in some degree (as seems to be intended) by the use that is made of it in coupling my name with it) to disturb and divide the Republican friends in New-York, and especially the part of the State I represent. I have no disposition to dictate or counsel a course of action whether at Albany or here, which does not tend to strengthen our cause."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, offered a resolution requesting the President to detail an officer of engineers to assist in the survey now being made, under the auspices of the State of Louisiana, for the strengthening of the Mississippi levees in that State. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to inquire as to the propriety of requiring all railroad depots in the City of Washington, where steam-engines are used, to be further removed from the public buildings and public grounds, and report thereon at the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

THE TENURE MURDER CASE.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, for information as to any stipulations or agreements between the Attorney-General and the counsel in reference to the case of TENURE before the Supreme Court by which a hearing of that case was postponed.

Mr. BLAIR, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, as to the object of the resolution, stated it might transpire that a point of law on the public questions of interest to the people of the country. The truth ought not to be concealed from the people. It was suspected there had been some "bargain-mongering" in this case of TENURE, and the case should be known.

Mr. CONKLING thought it a most extraordinary proceeding, as all lawyers would recognize, to ask the Attorney-General to communicate the terms of a private stipulation. He could see no good to be accomplished by the resolution.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, held that the act of the Attorney-General was public, not private. The Senate had already refused to pass a resolution intended to get at the same information. It fell certain it was not intended that this information should be had.

THE KUKLUX AND DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Pending the discussion on the resolution, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted the report from the Conference Committee on the Kuklux bill. Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to explain the terms of the report.

Mr. THURMAN moved to print and postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, favored a recommittal of the bill to the Conference Committee, so that it might be amended to obviate various defects to which he called attention in the modification of the amendment, levying damages upon property in the vicinity where political outrages are committed. However it had been in other countries, no such principle had ever been laid down in the United States. He knew of no authority in Congress to go into a country or town to levy taxes for such a purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the political stomach of his friend, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) had become very sensitive of late.

The debate upon the Conference report was continued mainly as to the Sherman amendment, which had been inserted when the bill was previously before the Senate without discussion.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, stated that as the bill consisted mainly of remedies against lawless persons, he had feared it would not accomplish the object intended. He had, therefore, looked to the precedents in other countries for remedies against mob violence by the popular feeling. In England, from whence all our laws come, the community in which a riot occurred had from the earliest time been held responsible for the tumultuous violence. Looking back to the origin of this law he found it was made to fit the condition of things which now existed in the Southern States. When the people sympathized with the wrong-doers, grand juries refused to indict, and petit juries to convict. During the long hostility between the Saxons and Normans in 1066, the old statute of Winchester was passed, and from that time to the present the community in which the riot occurred has been held responsible for damages. This law was so highly prized that the eleventary writers on law spoke of it as the great conservator of the public peace, and it was caused to be read four times a year in all the counties of England. From this law (which was still in force) he had taken the operative words for the amendment already in force in many States of the Union. It had been repeatedly forced against cities and counties, and it made it the interest of every one promptly to punish offenders. He asserted it to be the right and duty of the United States to exert all the power for the protection of the citizen which was used by any State of the Union. That remedy was more effective than one six hundred years in successful practice. It would be more effective, he thought, in suppressing violence in the South than all the other provisions of the bill. He then went on in reply to the objections of Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, a member of the Conference Committee, stated the reasons for his dissent from the report. The suppression of the habeas corpus, by the President until the next session of Congress was designed to carry it over the next Presidential election. He then argued to show the unconstitutionality of the Sherman amendment in a levy of direct taxes upon towns and counties.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, regarded the Sherman amendment as not only extreme and unjust, but liable to gross abuse, as it would make the jails and public property liable, and thus the machinery of local government would be disturbed. He then proceeded to urge various objections to the bill.

Mr. COLE, of California, obtaining unanimous leave, submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected to that provision of the report authorizing the Southern Claims Commission to employ attorneys to defend the United States in claims before that body.

After some discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS called for the regular order of business, when the question of the Conference report on the Kuklux bill was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, argued that the jurors' test-oath clause contained an extraordinary provision, allowing a Judge to strike off the names of those who could not take the iron-clad oath—these embracing nine-tenths of the intelligence of the Southern people. When the people sympathized with the wrong-doers, grand juries refused to indict, and petit juries to convict. During the long hostility between the Saxons and Normans in 1066, the old statute of Winchester was passed, and from that time to the present the community in which the riot occurred has been held responsible for damages. This law was so highly prized that the element

The Weekly Iron Age, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The aggregate of the transactions reported in the Record and Guide for the week ending April 14 is $1,600,000, against $1,600,000 last week, $1,600,000 the corresponding week of 1876, $1,600,000 in 1875, $1,600,000 in 1874, $1,600,000 in 1873, $1,600,000 in 1872, $1,600,000 in 1871, $1,600,000 in 1870, $1,600,000 in 1869, $1,600,000 in 1868, $1,600,000 in 1867, $1,600,000 in 1866, $1,600,000 in 1865, $1,600,000 in 1864, $1,600,000 in

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, April 22
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAS.....Saturday, May 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 3
WILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets, good to return in six months.....$220
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the trouble of English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
CELTIC, BALTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, ADRIATIC,
Each of 3,000 tons burden—2,500 H. P. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and Cork Harbor the following days.
OCEANIC, Capt. CHRIST MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, June —.
First class accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in amidship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Now, $80 (gold); Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can buy steam passage, prepaid certificates, $60, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at reduced rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For information of plans and other information, apply WHITE STAR LINE OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, the Continent, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, in America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.

ANCHORIA.....Sat. April 22 | Columbia.....Sat. May 13
EUROPE.....Sat. April 29 | Anchoria.....Sat. May 20
INDIA.....Sat. May 6 | Admiral.....Sat. May 27
Rates as LOW as other first-class lines.
SALOON STATE-ROOMS, SECOND CABIN and STEERAGE, on SATURDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as usual.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL.
Saloon State-rooms, according to location.....$80
First Cabin.....$60 | Second Cabin.....$40
Excursion tickets, good to return in 12 months.....$120
Intermediate.....$30 | Steerage.....$26
Drafts for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Russia, Saturday, May 13
Persia, Wednesday, May 17 | Caledonia, Saturday, May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers—$100 gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
Return Tickets.....$180, gold.
To Paris.....$205, gold.
Return Tickets.....$350, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$140, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

PARTHIA, to sail from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

ALPS, to sail from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 19.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 22, 3 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 29, 1 P.M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 2, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
Tickets also issued to HAVRE, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Shippers and passengers by the Inman Line are hereby respectfully informed that the masters of this Company's steamers have received orders to run across the longitude of 50° W., north of the latitude of 49° N., in order to avoid the danger of ice on the banks of Newfoundland.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
ITALY, GEORGE, Saturday, April 22, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 26, at 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency, according to location.
Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BOX, LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class mail steamers every SATURDAY, from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 26
WYOMING, Capt. WHISTLER.....April 29, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. JOSEPH MAY 3, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. CHESTER.....May 10, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Siberia, Saturday, April 8 | Asia, Tuesday, April 18
Europa, Thursday, April 20 | Samaria, Thursday, May 4
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
H. & A. G. ROBERTS, No. 10 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, from Pier 2 North River.
PARAGUAY.....April 22, at 4 A. M.
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $70 | Steerage, $30.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can buy steam passage, prepaid certificates, $60, currency.
Passage tickets to or from all parts of America, Europe, Australia, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at reduced rates.
Drafts for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green.
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 10 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

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Apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green.
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 10 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
ITALY, GEORGE, Saturday, April 22, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 26, at 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency, according to location.
Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA ROUTE,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 9 Wall-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BURKLEY, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
O. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R.,
No. 329 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WINN.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. R. GLOUCH.....June 22
These splendid steamers sail on a specific time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Doane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the Manhattan Company of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loan.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged on the most favorable terms. United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,800 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish more circulars, &c., on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

Sealed proposals addressed to William A. Hayes, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until Tuesday, 25th April, 1871, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Issue Circular dated 1st July, 1870.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., and the bids declared and the successful bidders only notified.
GEO. T. BIGELOW, } Trustees.
BOSTON, March 31, 1871. F. T. DIXWELL, }

O. R. WOOD, NO. 23 NASSAU-st.,

Has for sale
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND GRANT RAILROAD BONDS,
paying 7% to 10 per cent. interest.
Also,
MUNICIPAL AND TOWN BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 8 Wall-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, JOHN C. GOULD,
PETER D. COLLINS, PHILAN. HANFORD,
WM. T. CONKLIN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOS. CAPPELEN, JONA. THOMPSON,
WM. CANTRELL, ROBERT R. WILLETS,
ELISHA BROOKS, CHARLES F. TAG,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, JOHN S. GILES,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, S. F. JOHNSON,
ROBT. B. DUNCAN, WM. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM CLOSE, SAMUEL COULTER,
EDWARD EWEN, HECTOR MORISON,
SAMUEL TRYON, JAMES DICKSON,
HENRY THURBER, SAMUEL SEABURY,
JAMES ROSEVELT, HENRY LANE,
PHILIP C. HARMON, ALON. B. HAMPTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, ROBERT B. RART, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and PETER D. COLLINS, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 24 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 307 AND 309 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of a vacancy in the third class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,
WANTED BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

On favorable terms,
WARREN RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Bonds are an unquestionable security.
Also, the following, interest on which is payable semi-annually at the
BANK OF AMERICA, N. Y.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, $10,000 PER MILE, AT 85 AND INTEREST.
This road is completed and in successful operation.
ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS.

No safer or sounder security in market than ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
For sale, and descriptions given on application, by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, held April 11, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

LEONARD KIRBY,	JOHN ROMER,
D. R. MARTIN,	E. R. LIVERMORE,
WM. R. SKIDMORE,	M. B. CARPENTER,
JOHN CASTREE,	A. RUTHERFORD,
FRANCIS C. RAY,	JOHN KEYSER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	MOSES Y. FISH,
THOS. PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATHEWS,
MUERSE BUCKLEY,	JOSIAH D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	C. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	HENRY WESTERVELT,
C. W. ELDER,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
JAMES G. GULICK,	W. L. COOPER,
THOMAS REED,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
C. W. REED,	M. B. ROBERTS,
JAMES H. EVELYN,	EDGAR HYATT,
WALTER W. PRICE,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	PETER ROWE.

At a meeting of the Directors, LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE—$30,000—DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned trustees, to secure the payment of the land grant mortgage bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. GILMAN & A. J. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New York, will be received until noon on the 20th day of April, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of thirty of the above-named bonds, or of such portion of the bonds as may be redeemed with money derived from sales of said land.
W. S. GILMAN, }
A. J. COWDREY, } Trustees.
APRIL 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 21 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES OF Anchor Life Insurance stock; capital all paid up; $100 per share; pays semi-annual dividend or Three per Cent., in gold. Price, $60 per share. Apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN

On bond and mortgage for an estate. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 34 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GASLIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH US FOR MANY YEARS.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 26 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $5 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 680 6th-av., near 39d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or BEFORE APRIL 20 will draw interest from APRIL 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (SUN BUILDING,)
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH.
On special accounts checks paid at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Open daily 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $6,815,000 00.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,250,420 97; surplus, $162,317 06.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE April 20 draw from April 1 Six per Cent. Interest. Dime Savings Bank, No. 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, near the ferries.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.
M. F. READING, 2 dec.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 2d day of May next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d of May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 878 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 206 Yonkers, N. Y.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED 1855.—A reliable educational bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. References made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

THE MOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 26 of April next. The school is pleasantly situated in a most healthy and beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn.—Rev. CHARLES B. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Summer terms, of four and a half months, begin on the 1st of May.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR both SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $300 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn. (near New-Haven,) reopens April 26. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIMARY teacher in a school or nursery governess in a Protestant family. Address J. A., or call at No. 20 Ferry-st., City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on owner's private table protected; by reason of sickness; at moderate terms. Apply at No. 6 East 16th-st. Refers to.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, to a single gentleman, both sexes; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 112 East 12th-st.

LARGE ROOM, WITH SUPERIOR board, for gentlemen and wife; vacated May 1. No. 53 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References required.

A SMALLY-FURNISHED ROOM ON parlor floor, front, to let, to a gentleman, without meals, private family. No. 73 Lexington-av.

HOBOKEN.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have splendid rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 100 River-terrace; a delightful location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE BERKSHIRE House, Great Barrington, Mass. This first-class hotel, kept by Mrs. E. FILLEY, presents many advantages for summer boarders, and is situated in the midst of the most varied scenery and the pure air of the Berkshire hills.

AT SEAWOOD, CONN.—ON CLARK'S Hill, half mile from depot, thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen acres

THE ERIE FIGHT.

Fourth Disregard of the Order for the Production of These Books.

The Master Declares His Power Exhausted—An Appeal to the Authority of Judge Blatchford.

The hearing before KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, in regard to the disposition of the extra shares of Erie stock, the property of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Company, which they allege they were robbed of by FISK, GOULD and others, when left for registration at the Grand Opera-house by JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Receiver, was resumed at 2 o'clock yesterday. It will be remembered that within a week or less than four distinct orders were issued directing the production of the books and documents containing inventories of the transactions of the Company in relation to their dealings with the stock of the complainants, and on last Friday Mr. SOUTHMAID, on their behalf, intimated his inability to proceed any further in the case until opportunity was afforded him of subjecting these books to a careful scrutiny. It was quite apparent to the most casual observer that the directors of the Company were determined to prevent this investigation at all hazards. Delay, legal quibbles and subterfuges of all descriptions were interposed to frustrate the object; for, with the damaging circumstances which the evidence developed, they were convinced that the production of these books would completely establish the charge of fraud advanced against them. They never failed to express their willingness to comply with the order of the Court in every particular, but it was evident their purpose was directly the reverse. Yet when their counsel, Mr. PIERREPONT, on Monday stated his intention of advising them to produce the books, it was supposed they would consent to do so. Yesterday's proceedings, however, sufficed to dissipate that belief. The order of the master was again contemptuously ignored without even defining an excuse, and he was obliged to acknowledge his powers exhausted and to appeal to the Judge for instructions.

Yesterday a larger attendance than usual was present when the case came on, on the expectation of some spicy developments and a legal tilt in regard to the disobedience of the order. Four witnesses—the secretary and his assistant, the transfer clerk and his assistant—were examined in regard to the books and papers compelled, though very unwillingly and with much evasion, to admit that they were in a safe in the transfer department in the Erie building on last Friday. What has been done with them since, if they were removed, is not yet ascertained; but it is confidently asserted by disinterested but observant spectators, that no matter what pressure is brought upon them, the directors of the Erie Railway will never permit them to undergo a legal examination.

At 2 o'clock Mr. SOUTHMAID and Mr. TWEED, and Messrs. PIERREPONT and MORGAN, on behalf of the contestants, presented themselves before the Master.

Mr. SOUTHMAID asked whether the books for which an order had been issued by the master were produced?

Mr. PIERREPONT—I understand it was stated in some of the newspapers that there was an agreement on my part yesterday that these books should be produced. All that was understood was, that, by the adjournment, the case would stand in exactly the same position as it did yesterday, and I would advise the Company to produce the books.

Mr. SOUTHMAID—That is so; but has the order been complied with?

Mr. PIERREPONT—I have not the books here.

Mr. OTIS, the secretary of the Company, was asked if the books were produced, and he replied in the negative.

Mr. SOUTHMAID then intimated his intention of examining Mr. OTIS and others in reserving the non-production of these books, reserving to himself the right to examine them on the main issue in the proper season.

HORATIO N. OTIS was sworn and said: I am Secretary of the Erie Railway Company, and have been since its organization in 1861; on the 18th of April I was in possession of the books, papers, &c., called for by the master; I suppose there are in existence such books and documents as are called for in that order; to my knowledge I have not seen them for more than a year, and have nothing to do with them; I have no recollection of the whereabouts of the books; I know nothing of the whereabouts of these books specified in the order; I understand the Company has a stock ledger, but the transfer clerk has charge of it; I have no such book as a register of convertible bonds issued by the Company.

Q.—Is there any book kept for the entry of convertible bonds when they are issued? Do you know of such a book being in any one's keeping? A.—It is not in my keeping; I don't only call you my understanding; to my knowledge, there is no such book kept; I have nothing to do with the issue of convertible bonds in any shape or form.

Q.—Who has? A.—No one but the President gives any attention to the issue of bonds.

Q.—Does he keep the books in which the Company's bonds are entered? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Then who does? Do you mean to say this Company issues its bonds in large amounts of bonds, and keeps no books for entering them? A.—I suppose such bonds are entered on the transfer books.

Q.—When bonds are issued for borrowing money, as called for by law, is an entry made of the issue of the bonds in any book of the Company? A.—An entry is made of the proceeds arising from the bonds.

Q.—Is an entry made of the issue of the bond itself? A.—I suppose the Auditor keeps an account of it himself; I have not against any convertible bonds for a year; I have nothing to do with keeping the books of this Erie railway of a convertible bonds of the Company; I was a Director and January last; I first became aware of it in reading the report in the newspapers; that was the first I heard of it as Secretary of the Company; I presume the president of the Company has the order for the issue on the cash book; which is kept by the Assistant Treasurer; Mr. J. D. WHITE; I suppose he is now to be found at the office; I have nothing to do as Secretary with the keeping of the transactions of the Company, with the transfer of stock or with the stock certificates.

Q.—What is the general nature of your business? A.—My duties are to assist in conducting the correspondence of the Company, to attend to meetings of directors, attending to the taxes, the Loan of Bank accounts and such other duties as are not delegated to an particular department; my assistant assists me in these various duties; he is also supervises the transfer book and the certificates of stock; Mr. WHITE has a general supervision of the cash transactions; Mr. R. D. SPRAGUE assists him as Cashier; I think there are no books kept in that department; they are taken to the Auditor's office every day; I don't know who Mr. WHITE keeps; the general financial business of the Company is conducted in the Auditor's office; the contract books of the Company are in my possession, and I consult with the President in regard to transfers, stock, or finances; all of the books of the Company are under the control of the President.

Q.—Have you made any attempt to comply with the order of the master? Have you applied to Mr. GOULD, also President of the Company, to leave to have those books produced, or for directions as to compliance or non-compliance with this order of the master? A.—I have not. I was informed by the Marshal that an order similar to the one had been served on the President, and if he had any order to give he would say so.

MORTIMER R. SMITH was examined in relation to the same subject. He testified: I am Assistant Secretary of the Erie Railway Company; I have charge of some of these two convertible bonds for three millions in December or January last, from the fact that I signed the stock certificates.

Q.—Have you indexed what Gold convertible bonds had to do with the question under investigation?

Mr. SOUTHMAID, in an extended argument, expressed that these convertible bonds were issued for the purpose of defrauding the friends of the Company, and were made with clerks retained in the employment of HEATH and RAPHAEL, to the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, it being well known that when the original stock was cancelled no new stock could be issued in its place. He viewed that when this new stock was substituted for their stock in the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the old stock could not be registered on presentation, and its worthless value was thus completely destroyed. He maintained that any evidence bearing on this question was a fit matter for investigation.

The master held to his previous rulings, that anything that affected the depreciation of the market-value of the stock was incidental to the main question at issue, and he permitted the evidence.

Examination resumed. I don't recollect when I was I heard of these convertible bonds; there were two of them issued, one after the other for two millions; I don't remember if I signed as Assistant Secretary; it is not necessary they should be signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary; we are both frequently there at the same time, and a Secretary pro tem. is there appointed; we have several clerks who act as Secretary pro tem., but these duties; I sign when the Secretary or myself retires; they were appointed by the Board.

Q.—Was there any such exigency at the time these convertible bonds were issued? [Objected to, but question overruled.] A.—I don't know; I don't remember when these convertible bonds were first issued.

Q.—They passed under your supervision when stock was issued on the basis of them? A.—Yes, Sir; I checked them off; there were thirty thousand shares of stock issued on those bonds in December or January last; I was aware of the fact at the time.

Q.—Do you know to whom that stock was issued? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from any officer of the Company in relation to the issue of that stock on the basis of the convertible bonds? [Objected, but question allowed.] A.—I don't remember whether I received instructions from any one; I don't remember; I presume I received them from Mr. WARD KEEP; the general financial business of the Company is conducted in the Auditor's office; the contract books of the Company are in my possession, and I consult with the President in regard to transfers, stock, or finances; all of the books of the Company are under the control of the President.

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